

**WILLIAM ALONZO WAINWRIGHT
(1832 ? 1904)**

**UNITED STATES (UNION)
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER RECORDS
1861 ? 1870**

(TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION)

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INTRODUCTION

The William Alonzo Wainwright United States Assistant Quartermaster Records contain approximately 20,000 documents and 44 bound volumes which record his career as Assistant Quartermaster in the Union Army from 1862 to 1870. During this period Wainwright rose in rank from 1st Lieutenant to Brevet Major, spending approximately a year and a half as an Assistant Quartermaster in charge of the Taylor Depot in Nashville, Tennessee, then taking charge of the advance depot established in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1865. When the Knoxville depot and offices closed in 1869, Wainwright transferred to Brownsville, Texas, where he retired from service in 1870. Following his army career, he returned to his home and hardware business in Noblesville, Indiana where he later established an abstracting company.

The Quartermaster's Department was in charge of purchase, storage, and disbursement of food, clothing, horses, and other supplies, payment for services by non-army personnel, travel permits for both military personnel and civilians, and all of the accounting that accompanied those activities. During Wainwright's tenure, the Nashville and Knoxville Depots were primarily responsible for supplying the troops in the field with virtually all of their requirements except for munitions, a vast and arduous responsibility particularly during Major General William T. Sherman's campaigns in the Western theatre. Following the end of hostilities, Wainwright handled the inventory and auction sale of surplus government property, the investigation and reimbursement of civilians with claims against the Federal government, and the task of locating, identifying, and re-interring of the Union dead, as well as a variety of other duties.

This collection differs from many Civil War document collections in that very little of the information is personal to William Wainwright himself. The collection contains none of his private correspondence, and very little that gives insight into his life. There is one 1873 store account book in the collection and an undated notebook, but the rest of the collection consists of accounting records and correspondence from his Army career. It is primarily a collection of the accounting records that he saved, remarkable because they provide data from an extraordinary place and time.

Since the Quartermasters Department's main responsibility was the procurement and transportation of supplies, these records are a rich source of statistical information on how the Union army met its basic needs. Through a complex system of forms, Wainwright's accounts show the researcher what kind of materials were in use, from the small, mundane items such as roofing nails and stationary, to portable forges and ambulances. The quantities of each item on hand and the quantities shipped to specific places at given times directly reflect the demand in the field. There are records of where most articles were procured, their value, and the method of transport, whether by wagon, rail, or steamboat. After the war, the supplies had to be disposed of, and in some cases paid for, and there are detailed records of the condition of the materials and their final disposition.

Although the original purpose of most of the records was to track supplies and materials, the collection can also serve as an excellent source of information about people, both civilian and military. The Quartermasters Department regularly employed civilians for a variety of labor positions, such as gravediggers, auctioneers, steamboat crews, wagon masters, construction engineers, and many others. Pay rolls show the names of employees, their weekly pay rate, and

often their country of birth or race. Civilian travel was strictly curtailed during the hostilities, and both military personnel and civilians were required to apply to the Quartermaster's Department for authorization to travel by train.

The Transportation Orders in this collection, while not complete, list the names of those rail travelers, their destinations, and usually the purpose of the trip- all information not available from other sources. Unit quartermasters often obtained forage from local farms and left vouchers which had to be redeemed at the main Quartermasters depots. There are records of the investigations and loyalty oaths which were required for consideration of payment. One of Wainwright's most difficult tasks was re-interring the Union dead. The collection contains significant information about the National Cemeteries in Murfreesboro, Knoxville, Atlanta, and Chattanooga, including burial lists (Knoxville, Tennessee and Stevenson, Alabama), diagrams of burial sites, maps, drawings of gates and fences (Chattanooga), bids to supply the department with coffins and headstones, and correspondence from bereaved relatives.

This collection of records was purchased from William Wainwright's grandson, Guy Wainwright, in 1949 by the Tennessee Historical Society. The papers were not in any particular order, but were generally in excellent condition, for the most part requiring only minor conservation. As far as possible, they have been arranged by the type of document, then in chronological order. This effort to make the original scheme of government record keeping more accessible to the historical researcher is explained in greater detail in the Scope and Content Note. During the war, the originals of these records were regularly sent to Washington. However, the Federal government destroyed those originals late in the nineteenth century, leaving these as the only extant copies. Since Quartermasters were held personally responsible for financial losses, it is understandable that Wainwright kept thorough records and saved copies of them after the war.

It should be noted that although this collection is extensive, it is not complete. Some records, including receipts and returns from October to December of 1862, May of 1865, and March through May of 1869, can be located at the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis. One item, a clothing invoice from Wainwright's term in Brownsville, Texas, accessioned THS 890, was obtained separately and is included in Box 33, Folder 4. The Tennessee State Library and Archives holds the microfilm of another significant Union Quartermaster collection: The Simon Perkins, Jr. Papers, Microfilm Number 1527. The Wainwright collection occupies approximately 36 cubic feet and has been microfilmed. The collection contains no copyrighted materials and there are no restrictions on its use.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

William Alonzo Wainwright was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1832. According to his obituary, from the age of twelve until twenty, he clerked for Levi P. Morton, who later became Vice President under President Harrison. At twenty, he moved to Concord, New Hampshire, and worked in a dry goods store operated by Abel Hutchins where he remained one year, then moved to Noblesville, Indiana, in 1853. In Noblesville, he operated his own hardware, tin and stove business, married and had three children, only one of whom survived childhood.

In 1861, Wainwright enlisted in the 6th Indiana Regiment, Company J from April until his term expired in August, seeing action at the battles of Phillippi, Cheat River, and Georgetown. He then entered the 39th Indiana as leader of the regimental band until the regiment was mustered out in February, 1862. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 75th Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a Sergeant, and was quickly promoted to Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. In December of 1863, he was promoted to Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Engineers Department, Department of the Mississippi, where he remained until June of 1864 when he transferred from the Engineers Department to be an Assistant Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland, under J.L. Donaldson. As part of his duties, he was put in charge of the Taylor Depot in Nashville. In December of 1865, Wainwright became Chief Assistant Quartermaster in Knoxville, Tennessee, under Major General George Stoneman. After the war, Wainwright remained in Knoxville, investigating claims and closing the depot, then took charge of re-interring the Union dead in Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta. In 1869 he transferred to the Quartermasters Department in Brownsville, Texas, and was honorably discharged as a brevet major in 1870.

Following his military career, Wainwright returned to Noblesville and resumed his hardware business. In 1878, he bought a half interest in an abstracting business owned by Thomas E. Boyd and John H. Butler. Later that same year Boyd sold his interest to E.K. Hall, and the business continued as Wainwright and Company, and later as Wainwright Trust Company. His obituary also mentions that he bred and raised horses, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masons, and the Odd Fellows. The Wainwright Trust Building and Wainwright's house still stand in Noblesville (as of 1998). Wainwright died in Noblesville in 1904.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

The Quartermaster's Department had a wide variety of duties and a long history, so this brief history is provided only to highlight the period and duties that affected William Wainwright and the documents which make up this collection.

In July, 1862, (when Wainwright joined the 75th Indiana Volunteer Infantry), the principle Quartermaster depots supplying the western campaign were in St. Louis, Missouri, and in Louisville, Kentucky. In the main depots, separate Assistant Quartermasters were appointed to handle specific tasks. In the field, each regiment had its own Quartermaster who looked both to the main depots and to local forage for supplies, disbursing them directly to their regiment from small quantities kept on hand. Since Regimental Quartermasters traveled with their regiment, only immediate necessities were kept on hand, and the main depots had to be able to ship large quantities of supplies quickly. Wainwright's background as a clerk and storekeeper certainly qualified him to be Regimental Quartermaster, and his promotion to lieutenant was probably a result of his aptitude for the work.

As the war progressed and the theater of operations changed, a new advance depot was established in Nashville, Tennessee, primarily to supply the consolidated forces under General Sherman in the long campaign that culminated in the capture of Atlanta. Nashville was chosen strategically for its rail and water transportation systems. At the time that the depot was established in the winter of 1863, with Lt. Col. James Lowry Donaldson as Chief Quartermaster, the army was already suffering from a lack of supplies and were on short rations. The Nashville Depot was a massive undertaking, with more than 3,000 men and 500 teams working in shifts day and night just to receive the supplies transferred by riverboat alone. Wainwright received a promotion and transfer out of his regiment to the rank of Captain and became an Assistant Quartermaster in the Engineering Department in December of 1863, still early in the history of the Nashville Depot. He was among approximately a dozen assistant quartermasters assigned to various duties in Nashville. When the available warehouse space in town proved inadequate, three huge new warehouses were constructed along the rail lines for additional storage. In December of 1864, Wainwright received a transfer and assumed responsibility for receiving and issuing Quartermasters stores. He was the officer in charge of the Taylor Depot, a vast building 517 feet long by 190 feet wide at the side of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad line, near the site of the present day Country Music Hall of Fame. The Taylor Depot was primarily designed to store beef, pork, vinegar, and whiskey.

It is difficult to convey the scope and scale of the entire Nashville Depot, which dominated a significant part of what is now downtown Nashville. In the "train gulch" where the current Union Station stands, stretching nearly to the base of Capital Hill, were acres of corrals for animals, large warehouses, repair shops, and rail yards. Clustered near the present County Courthouse were fire stations, hospitals, printing houses, and quartermaster offices. The Nashville Depot eventually employed nearly 16,000 laborers, mechanics and clerks, not counting the steamboat and railroad men who worked under contract. In spite of the difficulties of obtaining supplies on such a scale and of transporting them long distances, Donaldson reported in 1865 that the Nashville Depot had kept Sherman's army well supplied ? a fact that Sherman

himself commented favorably upon.

The Knoxville Depot was a smaller branch depot, established as the front advanced, that nonetheless had the same responsibilities as the huge general depots. Wainwright was transferred to Knoxville in December of 1865 and was the highest ranking Quartermaster officer at the depot. The bulk of the records in this collection date from his assignment to Knoxville and reflect the many activities which became necessary as the army demobilized and the surplus supplies were disposed of. The effort of reducing the Quartermaster's Department was just as onerous as supplying the army during the frenzy of battle had been. In addition to providing transportation and supplies for returning soldiers, the department had to consolidate, inspect, and inventory the remaining supplies. Civilian property used by the Department (such as the Methodist Church building in Knoxville) which were no longer needed for wartime use had to be repaired and returned to owners. Supplies were categorized ? some returned to Nashville for further use by the army, some repaired, and some sold at public auction. Citizens brought their claims and receipts to the Quartermasters for repayment, and disputes over horses, mules, and forage had to be settled. Many of the forage claims in particular were investigated before payment ? only those with valid documentation made by people who could prove unwavering Union support were considered. Services such as Telegraph and Rail were returned to the control of private business, and the warehouses and offices constructed for the Quartermasters Department were demolished.

The Nashville Depot was closed in the fall of 1866. The last of the supplies from Knoxville would have been shipped to Nashville or sold at auction in February or March of that year. Wainwright stayed with the department, overseeing the location, identification, and re-interment of the Union army dead in the National Cemeteries in Knoxville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and Atlanta.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

The William Alonzo Wainwright United States Assistant Quartermaster Records contain both correspondence and accounting documents and have been arranged hierarchically by the type of document, both to reflect the original order of government record keeping and to aid access for modern researchers. Common types of documents include correspondence, reports, returns, abstracts, vouchers, court records, bills, and receipts, as well as maps and other forms. The following scope and content note will attempt to explain the purpose of each accounting form, roughly in the order that the researcher will find it in the collection. Although the system in use by the Quartermasters Department appears thorough and orderly (if complex), there are gaps and absences in this collection that may have one of four causes. First, reporting regulations changed considerably during the Civil War, requiring new forms and information or deleting previous requirements. Second, Assistant Quartermasters like Wainwright were assigned to different duties at different times ? for example, this collection contains ***Transportation Orders*** from 1865 and 1866, when Wainwright was stationed in Knoxville, but not before, when he was stationed in Nashville. Presumably, another Assistant Quartermaster was responsible for transportation in Nashville. Third, reports were occasionally prepared for special circumstances or by order from higher authority ? for instance, the fire which destroyed the Taylor Depot required a series of one-time inventories and reports. Finally, there is no way to know if all of Wainwright's accounting documents have survived. Although this is an extensive collection, Wainwright himself or his heirs may have disposed of additional material. A smaller collection, apparently culled from this one, was donated to the Indiana Historical Society at approximately the same time as this collection was acquired.

Placed at the beginning of the collection in boxes 1 through 15, the ***Correspondence, Incoming***, is arranged chronologically, in most cases with approximately two weeks per folder. The bulk of the correspondence consists of simple communications from Regimental Quartermasters requesting supplies or transferring receipts and invoices. Most of these were found separated from their accompanying documents and in order to keep all of the accounting records accessible in one location, this type of correspondence was kept separate. If, for example, a researcher finds reference in the correspondence to a form E-27 that was transferred, he or she can locate the form in the file of E-27's submitted for that date. The collection does not contain any of Wainwright's private or family correspondence, only communications required by his position. Since one of the Quartermaster's responsibilities included locating, identifying, and re-interring the Union dead, there is a small amount of correspondence from relatives of the deceased, requesting special treatment, or offering descriptions to aid in identification. Most of these date from 1866 and 1867, during the time that Wainwright was advertising in Northern newspapers seeking this information.

Correspondence, Outgoing is primarily found chronologically in bound letterbooks which, because of their size, were placed near the end of the collection (Boxes 43 through 78). The first eleven books, covering the period from May 1862 to January 1866 , appear to contain the outgoing correspondence of Assistant Quartermaster S. B. Brown, from Lexington, Kentucky; Clarksville, Tennessee; and Nashville, Tennessee. Wainwright may have been the clerk assigned to copy the correspondence, but it is more likely that he inherited the books when he assumed the

position of Chief Assistant Quartermaster in Knoxville, Tennessee. The remaining letterbooks are Wainwright's own outgoing correspondence. Without carbon paper or copiers, outgoing correspondence was hand copied into books by clerks, and only occasionally signed by the writer. Please note that the books are in poor physical condition and are extremely fragile. The paper is tissue thin, and in many cases the ink has faded, making the writing illegible. Every effort should be made to use the microfilm, and the letterbooks should only be handled when absolutely necessary.

Following the incoming correspondence in Box 16 are two folders of **Orders**. These were generally issued by the Quartermaster General's office and authorized specific changes in procedures. They have been placed in chronological order.

The accounting documents in Boxes 16 through 36 comprise the largest segment of the collection and have been arranged in a hierarchical manner, with summary documents first, followed by the contributing documents. The documents are then arranged in chronological order. In most cases this is the arrangement suggested by the Quartermaster's Department regulations, reflected in the lettering and numbering system that they assigned to specific forms.

Each Assistant Quartermaster, Regimental Quartermaster, and Quartermaster Agent was required to submit a series of monthly reports (Boxes 16 and 17), which are listed below with explanatory comments when necessary.

Form 1 **Monthly Summary Statement**

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of public money during the month.

Form 2 **Report of Persons and Articles Employed and Hired**

This report required approval of the commanding officer. (*Loose reports are contained in box 16, a bound volume is in box 78*).

Form 3 **Report of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Employed on Extra Duty**

Report of army personnel assigned to duty by the Quartermaster's Department. This report required the approval of the commanding officer.

Form 4. **Report of Stores Received for Transportation and Distribution**

Form 5 **Monthly Return of Public Animals, Wagons, Harness, and other Means of Transportation**

Form 6 **Report of Forage Issued During the Month to Horses, Mules, and Oxen in the Public Service**

Note for those unfamiliar with horses: Hay is forage (what they eat), straw is not.

Form 7 **Report of Officers Whose Quarters and Fuel are Commuted**

Form 7 1/2 **Monthly Report of Officers to Whom Public Moneys or Military Supplies have been Transferred**

Form 8 **Report of Persons Hired and Employed in the Quartermaster's Department Who Have Deceased, Deserted, or Have Been Discharged**

Form 9 **Estimate of Funds Required for the Services of the Quartermaster's Department During the Ensuing Month**

In addition to the monthly reports, four quarterly returns were required (Boxes 17 and 18), which had to be transmitted within twenty days of the end of the quarter:

Form 10 **Account Current**

Form 23 **Return of Quartermaster Stores**

Form 51 **Return of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage**

Form 46 **Statement of Allowances Paid to Officers of the Army**

The quarterly returns were more comprehensive than the monthly reports, and required vouchers and abstracts as supporting documents. An abstract was a listing of all transactions reported on the return. Vouchers were records of individual transactions, such as bills of sale, filled requisitions, or payments to civilian employees.

The *Account Current* (Form 10), which summarized all of the financial transactions, was one of the most important documents, both to the Quartermaster, who was held personally liable for its accuracy, and to modern researchers, who will find it a valuable source of statistical data. One column listed money received, and another column listed all of the expenditures for the quarter. These expenses were supported by a series of abstracts, which summarized the vouchers.

Abstract A Form 11 Articles Purchased and Paid for in the Month

This abstract also included articles purchased in prior months but paid for during the reporting period.

Form 12 Voucher to Abstract A

Abstract AA (No form #) Abstract of Purchases

This abstract listed individual purchases made during the current month.

Abstract B Form 13 Abstract of Expenditures on Account of the Quartermaster's Department

Form 15 Payroll

Employees signed this form when they received their pay.

June, 1865 - June, 1866 are in Oversized Materials, Box 79

Form 16 Mileage

Officers were reimbursed for travel on public business. A copy of the order authorizing the transportation originally had to be attached to the voucher. *Since most of the orders had already become separated, they are now filed under "orders," Box 16, Folders 1 and 2.*

Form 17 Actual Cost of Transportation

This form is similar to Form 16, but the officer had to submit receipts for the actual cost of transportation for himself and his baggage.

Form 18 Court Martial Service

Officers appointed to a court martial board received payment for the cost of travel to and from court martial services and a per diem for living expenses while on duty. Citizen witnesses were also reimbursed for their travel and expenses while appearing at a court martial.

Form 19 Transportation of Paymaster's Clerks

This voucher had to be signed by the paymaster and sworn before a justice of the peace.

Form 20 Postage

This form included both mail and telegraph.

Form 21 Commutation of Quarters

When army quarters were not available, officers received payment for their quarters and fuel. The rate and room allowances were based on rank.

Form 22 **Services Rendered**

Expenses usually paid for the service of civilians. Services could include guides and scouts, spies, plumbers, roofers, carpenters and painters for repairs to government buildings, rents for buildings used by the army, deckhands, pilots, and engineers on steamboats chartered by the government. The voucher stated that the services were “rendered as stated, and that they were necessary for the public service.”

Depending on the Quartermaster’s assignments, two other financial abstracts might accompany the *Account Current* (Form 10). *Abstract Bb* (Form 14), located in Box 22, listed transfers of funds to fellow officers. Officers could request funds with orders or special requisitions, or could request money in advance based on an estimate of funds, but such advances were not always granted. Those who received advance money signed a receipt to the disbursing officer, which served as the voucher to *Abstract Bb*. The other financial abstract was the *Account Current of Contingencies* (Form 47). Contingencies were incidental expenses such as rewards for the apprehension of deserters and purchases of medicines and hospital stores. Quartermasters were sometimes unsure what constituted a contingency purchase, so they often listed them improperly under *Abstract B*. Wainwright appears to have had contingency expenses, since there is an *Abstract of Contingencies* in Box 33, however, there are no examples of Form 47. Presumably, Wainwright listed his contingencies under *Abstract B*.

The main summary document for non-financial transactions was the *Return of Quartermaster Stores* (Form 23), located in Box 17. Quartermaster stores were divided into fourteen separate classifications of supplies:

- Fuel (for campfires, train, and steamboat engines, and for blacksmithing).
- Forage
- Straw
- Stationery
- Barrack, Hospital, and Office Furniture
- Means of Transportation, including Harness
- Building Materials
- Veterinary Tools and Horse Medicines
- Blacksmith’s Tools
- Carpenter’s Tools
- Wheelwright’s Tools
- Mason’s and Bricklayer’s Tools
- Miscellaneous Tools for Fatigue and Garrison Purposes
- Stores for Expenditure (such as Iron, Steel, Horse-shoes, Rope, etc.).

The top section of the return showed the stores that a Quartermaster had received during the month as documented on three abstracts:

Abstract D Form 24 Articles Purchased

This shows all supplies purchased, whether paid for or not.

Form 25 Voucher to Abstract D

Abstract E Form 26 Stores Received from Officers

Form 27 Voucher to Abstract E

The vouchers to Abstract E are usually shipping receipts.

Unfortunately, it can be extremely difficult to differentiate between these and form M 45, *Transfers to Officers*, particularly if the forms are not specifically labeled.

Abstract N Form 45 Stores Fabricated, Taken Up, Etc.

This included stores manufactured in government shops, property found at a post or captured from the enemy, and items that came into a Quartermaster's possession without his knowing who was accountable for it, such as stray horses. Instead of a voucher, the officer submitted a written statement of the circumstances under which he assumed control of the property.

The lower part of the return listed properties that were disposed of during the reporting period by issue, transfer, consumption, loss, or sale. Seven abstracts accompanied this section of the return, each supported by one or more vouchers.

Abstract F Form 28 Fuel Issued

Form 29 Voucher to Abstract F

Requisition for fuel for a company or other military unit

Form 30 Voucher to Abstract F

Requisition for fuel for an individual officer and his private assistant.

Abstract G Form 31 Forage Issued

Form 32 Voucher to Abstract G

Requisition for forage for public horses, mules, and oxen.

Form 33 Voucher to Abstract G

Requisition for forage for private horses in the service of the United States.

Form 34 Voucher to Abstract G

Statement of forage issued to and consumed by public animals in the Quartermaster's Department.

Abstract H Form 35 Straw Issued

Form 36 Voucher to Abstract H

Straw Requisition

Abstract I Form 37 Stationary Issued

This included the stationery used by a quartermaster in the transaction of public business in his own office as well as issues to officers in other departments and staff offices.

Form 38 **Voucher to Abstract**
Requisitions and bills

Abstract K Form 39 **Special Issues**
This covered all property issued on Special Requisitions but not shown on Abstracts F, G, H, and I.

Form 40 **Voucher to Abstract K**
Special Requisition

Abstract L Form 41 **Stores Expended, Sold, Etc.**

Form 42 **Voucher to Abstract L**
This included articles that were exhausted in ordinary use, such as building materials, nails, horseshoes, and replacement parts for wagons. Items were to be listed on both the abstract and the return in alphabetical order. The voucher had to be approved by the commanding officer.

Form 43 **Voucher to Abstract L**
Listed articles lost or destroyed in the public service. The voucher had to be supported by the affidavits or the certificate of a commissioned officer and approved by the commanding officer.

Form 44 **Voucher to Abstract L**
Reported item sold at public auction. The voucher was signed by the auctioneer as well as the quartermaster responsible for the sale.

Abstract M Form 45 **Transfers to Officers**
Voucher to Abstract M was the receipt of the officer who received the property. If no receipt was available, the quartermaster could substitute a certified list of the stores and transmit the receipts when they were obtained.

Both *Abstract M* and *Abstract N* are labeled as *Form Number 45*. It is possible that *Abstract N* was added after the other forms were organized and numbered, since it does not appear to fit easily into an otherwise ordered structure. The army regulations do not mention why this was done, and it did cause some confusion among the Quartermasters. *Abstract N* constituted articles received from various sources, and was previously explained in more detail under the *Return of Quartermaster Stores*. To exacerbate the problem, when Quartermasters ran out of a necessary form, they often substituted another, adapting it by crossing out the incorrect form number. In many cases, there are examples of vouchers with no form number at all. This made it difficult to identify vouchers for similar types of transactions, such as E 27,

Stores Received from Officers; M 45, *Transfers from Officers*; and N 45, *Stores Fabricated, Taken Up, Etc.*

The *Return of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage* (abbreviated C,C &GE) was filed on Form 51. The *C,C&GE Return* required four abstracts and the invoices for goods received from two sources: by invoice from officers, and on *Abstract N*. Distribution of C,C&GE was listed on Abstracts K, L, and M, and on the Receipt Roll. Documents specifically identified as belonging to the category of C.C. &G.E. were kept together alphabetically by the type of document in Box 33.

Court Records such as affidavits and articles of agreement originally would have been filed with accompanying invoices or bills to document a contested transaction. Since the court records had become separated, they have been kept that way in Box 33 to ease access for researchers.

Additional Abstracts were sometimes required for special circumstances or depending upon the individual quartermaster's assignment. In cases where only a few examples existed, these abstracts were placed in folders together by type and placed in Box 33.

Boxes 34 and 35, *Additional Reports and Returns*, contain a miscellany of reports, lists, vouchers, and other materials which do not fit easily into the regular army organizational system. As with the *Additional Abstracts*, some of the documents were required for a one time special circumstance, such as the *Receipt of the Printing Office Inventory*. Included also are odd documents, such as an advertisement for a portable forge (endorsed by Wainwright), audit findings, bids, and information on the National Cemeteries. The burial lists and maps as well as the proposals and contracts relating to the re-interment of the Union dead will be found in box 35. An 1867 map of Chattanooga was transferred to Tennessee Historical Society's map collection (THS Map Number 56) and a photocopy is in Box 35, folder 25. An additional map and three drawings of fence, gate, and headstone designs were placed in Oversized Box (Folder) 80 because of their size.

The *Transportation Orders* were originally glued together in "books" or "pads", in some cases with accompanying documents fitted loosely into the pages. The books were disassembled in the process of conservation, but the original order of the documents has been maintained. It should be noted that there are gaps in the stamped numbers on the orders, but not in the dates that they were issued. Presumably, pre-stamped orders were obtained by the individual Quartermasters from a central source as needed.

Oversized documents were placed together at the end of the collection. In each case, a note has been placed in the container list where the document would ordinarily fit into the organization directing the reader to the oversized documents. The loose oversized documents are:

Abstract AA	
Abstract B 15,	June, 1865 - June, 1866
Abstract D 24	
Abstract E 27	April, 1866

The William Alonzo Wainwright Assistant Quartermaster Records can serve at least two

potential uses for the modern researcher. First, it is an excellent source of statistical information. The collection offers an opportunity to study the flow of goods and services through the Quartermaster depots to the field. It should be possible to extract supply and transportation data and combine it with other sources to paint a more complete picture of the strength of the Union Army, and the preparation for (and re-supply after) some of the western campaigns. Given the function of the Quartermasters Department and its intensive accounting records, the collection can provide hard data about employment, transportation, procurement, and any number of other research topics. Second, there are some references to individuals and businesses that may be useful for genealogical research. Civilian employees were often hired from the surrounding communities, and the forage vouchers and loyalty oaths in the collection can serve as records of local citizens and some of their activities during the war. The duty of re-interring the Union dead resulted in burial lists and correspondence from relatives that may also be of use to genealogists.

Because the duty of the Quartermasters Department was integral to the day to day function of the army, the accounting documents it produced can be one of the best primary sources of data about the Civil War. Very few examples of these types of records have survived ? fewer still are collections of more than one or two documents. The William Alonzo Wainwright collection is exeptional because of its size, the variety of Quartermaster functions that it illuminates, and by its survival as a relatively intact collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- _____. Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1857. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1857.
Some of the regulations changed between the publication date and the war, however this book explains the accounting practices that were required of Quartermasters. Examples of most of the forms are included.
- _____. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, Volume XXXII, Part III. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1891.
These two books contain some orders involving the set up and operation of the Quartermaster Depot in Nashville.
- _____. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, Volume LI, Part I. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1898.
See comments above.
- Hoobler, James A. Cities Under the Gun. Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1986.
Contains several photographs taken in Nashville during Union Army occupation. Of particular interest are the two photographs of the Taylor Depot, where Wainwright was in charge, and a group photograph of the Assistant Quartermasters (Sadly, no individuals are identified).
- Horn, Stanley F. The Decisive Battle of Nashville. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1956.
Although the battle occurred before Wainwright arrived in Nashville, there are excellent accounts of the extent of the Union forces in the area.
- Korn, Jerry. The Fight for Chattanooga. Alexandria, Virginia: Time-Life Books, 1985.
Contains a good general description of the Union Army movements in Tennessee.
- Risch, Erna. Quartermaster Support of the Army, A History of the Corps, 1775 ? 1939. Washington, D.C.: Quartermaster Historian's Office, Office of the Quartermaster General, 1962.
This is a thorough account of the Quartermasters Department. The chapters on the Louisville and Nashville Depots were the main source for the Administrative History section.

Rusling, Gen. James F. Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days. New York: The Methodist Book Concern, 1914.

Rusling was an Assistant Quartermaster stationed in Nashville. He does not mention Wainwright, but his recollections include anecdotes about Nashville during Union occupation.

APPENDIX: Newspaper References to William A. Wainwright

During the course of research on the William Alonzo Wainwright United States Quartermaster Records, it was discovered that on February 13, 1866, Wainwright was nearly a victim of a lynch mob in Knoxville, Tennessee. Transcripts of the Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator accounts of the incident are provided below.

From:

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator

February 14, 1866

TRAGICAL AFFAIR

Our community was thrown into a state of great excitement on yesterday by the shooting of Lieut. Col. Dyer, late of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, by a colored guard. The Colonel had purchased some articles at the Government sale under the supervision of Capt. Wainwright, and when going up to the Clerk to make a settlement for the articles purchased, the guard halted, and almost simultaneously shot him and he died from the effects in a few minutes.

Lieut. Col. Dyer entered the Federal service early in the war as a private in the above named regiment (General Brownlow's old regiment) and served as 1st Lieutenant, Major, and Lieut. Colonel. After General Brownlow was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., He commanded the regiment and always performed his duty in such a manner as to win the respect and esteem of his superior officers, and enjoyed in a high degree the unbounded confidence of the men. His untimely death has cast a shadow of gloom over the community.

The negro eluded the authorities for a time, but about half past two o'clock he was discovered, dragged out by the infuriated populace, shot and hanged by the neck in front of headquarters until he was dead. Great excitement prevails at the time of going to press.

From:

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator

February 21, 1866

MURDER OF COL. DYER, AND LYNCH MOB

Just as this paper went to press last week, a tragedy occurred in this city which has thrown over the community a pall of gloom most lamentable to behold. Calvin M. Dyer, of Grainger county, late Lieutenant Colonel of the gallant First Tennessee Cavalry, was cruelly, foully murdered by a colored soldier without the shade of the shadow of a provocation. In our last paper a brief statement of this murder was given and the subsequent summary execution by an infuriated and wild populace of the brute who committed the atrocious deed. Since then we have made diligent ----- of parties responsible and understood to be well versed in the facts of the case for us to give the public an impartial statement of the affair. Our interrogatories have been especially directed to adopted citizens who were officers in the Union regiments from the Northern States- gentlemen who have no prejudice against the colored race. The Chief Quartermaster of the Department (Capt. Wainwright) advertised a sale of Government property at the Charleston Depot in this city which he invited citizens to attend. In obedience to this invitation, Col. Dyer (who was a farmer) attended the sale. In company with Capt. James Sharp, late of the Federal army, 9th Tennessee Cavalry, having completed his purchases, the Colonel went to the rear of the building which contained the property they had purchased. At this place a negro guard was stationed with orders to allow no one to enter the building except on business. Each of the gentlemen had the requisite papers to show that he was entitled to entrance and entered following one of Capt. Wainwright's employees, who went with them to deliver the property they had purchased. *This employee asked them to come in.* Captain Sharp entered first unquestioned, but Col. Dyer, who was with the Captain, was ordered to halt. He did so immediately, showing his papers and then stepped into the building when the guard fired upon him and killed him instantly. The guard, after having committed this atrocious murder, was arrested by Capt. Wainwright, and sent under guard to his office there to be placed in custody of Capt. Abdill, commander of his company. Before reaching Capt. Abdill's office, the guard quitted him. In plain English *they permitted him to escape.* After his escape he met his Captain who asked him what he was doing away from his place of duty to which the negro answered "he had shot a man and had been ordered to his quarters under arrest." The officer then or soon after, told the negro to go to the coral or the negro shantie near the depot and remain there and he would get him a pass and send him to Chattanooga. This, Capt. Abdill, in the presence of several gentlemen from the North who served in the Federal army, admits to have been his instructions. The negro took this advice and concealed himself in the Government coral near the depot of the road leading to Chattanooga, doubtless for the purpose of taking the train at night for that place. It was not until

two hours after the murder of Col. Dyer that there was any appearance of a mob or purpose to mob the murderous guard, *and not then until it was known that he was not under arrest and it was correctly reported and believed throughout the city that the negro would escape.* The fact known to the people that two or three citizens had been murdered in East Tennessee by colored soldiers *without provocation* and that the murderers escaped unpunished caused the belief that such would be the result in this case. In fact, when the mob collected at Capt. Abdill's office and demanded the negro, *this officer told them he had instructed the negro to get out of the way.* When the mob learned this, they menaced Captain Abdill with threats of hanging on the charge that he was accessory to the escape. They then demanded that Capt. Abdill should seek him. This he left them to do with persons who went with him, but returned with the information that his search was in vain. Believing that he was insincere, the mob made the success of the search a condition of his own life. Several of them took Capt. Abdill in charge, and at about two o'clock, with his assistance, the murderer was found at the Government coral, where he had secreted himself. In attempting to make his escape, numerous shots were fired at him three of which took effect, but non seriously injuring him. At length he was captured and ---- an effort was made to hang him. Up to this time he had exhibited little or no sign of life, and some believed that the shot he had received had proved fatal but upon being pulled up by the rope, he struggled so violently that the rope broke and he fell to the ground. Jumping up he made an effort to escape but was overpowered and taken to the yard in front of Capt. Wainwright's quarters where after procuring a stronger rope and allowing the doomed with a few moments for prayer, the -----
- ----- him to a tree. The mob stood around the dangling form of the ----- murderer until life was extinct. There were several hundred persons in Knoxville from the adjacent counties attending this sale and very few of the citizens of this county participated in the hanging. They were from the adjacent counties and nearly all discharged Union soldiers, all of whom loved Col. Dyer and many of whom served under him in the army. Whatever may be said about the outrage of resorting to mob law in this instance, we assert that under the same circumstances the same violence would have been done in almost any section of the country. We have no idea that lynch law would have been resorted to but for the universal belief that the negro was about to be hurried off where he would go unpunished and this is evidenced by the statement of some of the leaders of the mob, who publicly announced after his arrest and before it was known that he had been allowed to escape that they were entirely satisfied as long as they knew he would be held and tried by a competent court for the crime and not then but for the presence of several hundred Union soldiers who served under and with Col. Dyer and loved and appreciated him. A more atrocious murder was never committed in Tennessee and no event has caused more intense excitement in Knoxville than the tragedy referred to . While no circumstances can make mob law *defensible*, if there ever was a case in which it was excusable, this is the case.

In this connection it is unfortunate that the negro was taken to the office of the "Freedman's Bureau" when he could have been hanged at the coral several hundred yards distant where he was captured. This act is alleged by some to have been a deliberate attempt to insult the Government. This we regard as altogether erroneous. He was taken to the office of the "Freedmen's Bureau" because of the erroneous rumor that the attachés of that office were aiding in his escape and the purpose was to personally insult the officers of the Bureau. Such is the cause of the threats of some of the mob when just assembled to hang Capt. W. A. Wainwright. Upon learning however as they did as soon as they demanded the negro that he was in no wise responsible for his escape

no threat was uttered against Captain W.

In this connection we will say that Capt. W. did all in his power to prevent the negro's escape that he might be tried by the proper authorities. Had the guard retained custody of him instead of *permitting him to escape* and Capt. Abdill had him put in a place of safe keeping there would have been no lynch law.

A few words as to the character of the murderous sentinel. Just before his death he admitted to having killed a white citizen in Chattanooga before being sent here. In a word he was a vicious, insulting negro. We trust we may not again be called upon to chronicle so atrocious a murder or the resort to mob law.

Some fear there may be more difficulty from this tragedy, but we have no fear that such will be the case. The several hundred men sent here under Col. Courtnoy of the 16th Regular Colored Troops have been behaving well for several days. There were when they arrived some threats, publicly made on the streets of avenging the death of the negro, and Lt. Tuttle of Ohio was stricken by one of them but Col. Courtnoy promptly arrested and put in prison every offender whom he could find and his instructions to his subordinate officers are to enforce the most rigid discipline among the men stationed here.

We have a perfect confidence that Col. Courtnoy will do his duty and we know that no citizen would be so base as to attempt to injury any colored man because of the crime of Col. Dyer's murderer, for which no one of them is more responsible than the writer of this article and which the colored citizens of Knoxville all regret.

CONTAINER LIST

BOX 1

1. Correspondence--January, 1863
2. Correspondence--February, 1863
3. Correspondence--March, 1863
4. Correspondence--September, 1863
5. Correspondence--October, 1863
6. Correspondence--November, 1863
7. Correspondence--December, 1863
8. Correspondence--January, 1864
9. Correspondence--February, 1864
10. Correspondence--March, 1864
11. Correspondence--April, 1864
12. Correspondence--June, 1864
13. Correspondence--July, 1864
14. Correspondence--August, 1864
15. Correspondence--September, 1864
16. Correspondence--October 1 - October 15, 1864
17. Correspondence--October 16 - October 31, 1864
18. Correspondence--November 1 - November 15, 1864
19. Correspondence--November 16 - November 30, 1864
20. Correspondence--December, 1864

BOX 2

1. Correspondence--January 1 - January 15, 1865
2. Correspondence--January 16 - January 31, 1865
3. Correspondence--February 1 - February 15, 1865

BOX 3

1. Correspondence--February 16 - February 28, 1865
2. Correspondence--March 1 - March 15, 1865
3. Correspondence--March 16 - March 31, 1865
4. Correspondence--April 1 - April 15, 1865

BOX 4

1. Correspondence--April 16 - April 30, 1865
2. Correspondence--May 1 - May 15, 1865
3. Correspondence--May 16 - May 31, 1865
4. Correspondence--June 1 - June 15, 1865
5. Correspondence--June 16 - June 30, 1865

BOX 5

1. Correspondence--July 1 - July 15, 1865
2. Correspondence--July 16 - July 31, 1865
3. Correspondence--August 1 - August 15, 1865
4. Correspondence--August 16 - August 31, 1865

BOX 6

1. Correspondence--September 1 - September 15, 1865
2. Correspondence--September 16 - September 30, 1865
3. Correspondence--October 1 - October 15, 1865

BOX 7

1. Correspondence--October 16 - October 30, 1865
2. Correspondence--November 1 - November 15, 1865
3. Correspondence--November 16 - November 30, 1865

BOX 8

1. Correspondence--December 1 - December 15, 1865
2. Correspondence--December 16 - December 31, 1865
3. Correspondence--January 1 - January 15, 1866
4. Correspondence--January 16 - January 31, 1866

BOX 9

1. Correspondence--February 1 - February 15, 1866
2. Correspondence--February 16 - February 28, 1866
3. Correspondence--March 1 - March 15, 1866
4. Correspondence--March 16 - March 31, 1866
5. Correspondence--April 1 - April 15, 1866
6. Correspondence--April 16 - April 30, 1866

BOX 10

1. Correspondence--May 1 - May 15, 1866
2. Correspondence--May 16 - May 31, 1866
3. Correspondence--June 1 - June 15, 1866
4. Correspondence--June 16 - June 30, 1866

BOX 11

1. Correspondence--July 1 - July 15, 1866
2. Correspondence--July 16 - July 31, 1866
3. Correspondence--August 1 - August 15, 1866
4. Correspondence--August 16 - August 31, 1866

BOX 12

1. Correspondence--September 1 - September 15, 1866
2. Correspondence--September 16 - September 30, 1866
3. Correspondence--October 1 - October 15, 1866
4. Correspondence--October 16 - October 31, 1866
5. Correspondence--November 1 - November 15, 1866
6. Correspondence--November 16 - November 30, 1866

BOX 13

1. Correspondence--December 1 - December 15, 1866
2. Correspondence--December 16 - December 31, 1866
3. Correspondence--January 1 - January 15, 1867
4. Correspondence--January 16 - January 31, 1867
5. Correspondence--February, 1867
6. Correspondence--April, 1867
7. Correspondence--May 1 - May 15, 1867
8. Correspondence--May 16 - May 30, 1867

BOX 14

1. Correspondence--June, 1867
2. Correspondence--July, 1867
3. Correspondence--August, 1867
4. Correspondence--September 1 - September 15, 1867
5. Correspondence--September 16 - September 28, 1867
6. Correspondence--October, 1867
7. Correspondence--November 1 - November 15, 1867

BOX 15

1. Correspondence--November 16 - November 30, 1867
2. Correspondence--December, 1867
3. Correspondence--January 1 - January 15, 1868
4. Correspondence--January 16 - January 30, 1868
5. Correspondence--February, 1868
6. Correspondence--June, 1868
7. Correspondence--2nd Presbyterian Church, Knoxville
8. Correspondence--Chattanooga Rolling Mills
9. Correspondence--Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga
10. Correspondence--St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chattanooga

BOX 16

1. General Orders
2. Special Orders
3. Monthly Report #1
4. Monthly Report #2, 1863 (*See also Box 78*)
5. Monthly Report #2, 1864 “
6. Monthly Report #2, 1865 “
7. Monthly Report #2, 1866 “
8. Monthly Report #3, 1862
9. Monthly Report #3, 1863
10. Monthly Report #3, 1864
11. Monthly Report #3, 1865
12. Report of Stores #4

BOX 17

1. Monthly Report #5, 1863
2. Monthly Report #5, 1864
3. Monthly Report #5, 1865
4. Monthly Report #5, 1866
5. Monthly Report #5, 1867
6. Monthly Report #5, 1868
7. Monthly Report #6, 1863
8. Monthly Report #6, 1864
9. Monthly Report #6, 1865
10. Monthly Report #6, 1866
11. Monthly Report #6, 1867
12. Monthly Report #6, 1868
13. Monthly Report #7
14. Monthly Report #7 1/2
15. Monthly Report #8
16. Monthly Report #9
17. Monthly Report #10
18. Monthly Report #23, 1863
19. Monthly Report #23, 1864
20. Monthly Report #23, 1865
21. Monthly Report #23, 1866
22. Monthly Report #23, 1867
23. Monthly Report #23, 1868
24. Monthly Report #41
25. Monthly Report #46
26. Account Current of Contingencies #47

BOX 18

1. Monthly Report #51, 1863
2. Monthly Report #51, 1864
3. Monthly Report #51, 1865
4. Monthly Report #51, 1866
5. Monthly Report #51, 1867
6. Monthly Report #51, 1868
7. Monthly Report #51, 1870
8. Vouchers to #51
9. #52 Receipt Roll of Clothing
10. #53 List of Persons Employed and Hired
11. Monthly Forage Report
12. Monthly Report of Clothing and Equipage
13. Monthly Report of Fuel
14. Monthly Report of Horses and Mules Transferred
15. Monthly Report of Money Received
16. Monthly Report of Number of Employees by Classes
17. Monthly Report of Public Animals, Etc.
18. Monthly Report of Transportation Orders
19. Monthly Return of Ordnance Stores

BOX 19

1. Inventory and Inspection Reports, 1864
2. Inventory and Inspection Reports, 1865
3. Inventory and Inspection Reports, 1866
4. Inventory and Inspection Reports, 1867
5. Abstract A #11
6. Abstract A #12, February 1865
7. Abstract A #12, July 1865
8. Abstract A #12, August 1865
9. Abstract A #12, August 1865

BOX 20

1. Abstract A #12, September 1865
2. Abstract A #12, October 1865
3. Abstract A #12, November 1865
4. Abstract A #12, December 1865
5. Abstract A #12, January 1866
6. Abstract A #12, February 1866
7. Abstract A #12, March 1866
8. Abstract A #12, May 1866
9. Abstract A #12, June, 1866
10. Abstract A #12, July 1866

11. Abstract A #12, August 1866
12. Abstract A #12, September 1866
13. Abstract A #12, December 1866
14. Abstract A #12, February 1867

Abstract AA Abstract of Purchases made by other Quartermasters and paid for by Wainwright. (*See Oversized Box 79, Folder 1*)

15. Abstract B #13

BOX 21

1. Abstract B #15, January 1865
2. Abstract B #15, February 1865
3. Abstract B #15, March 1865
4. Abstract B #15, April 1865

(*Abstract B #15, June 1865 - June, 1866-- See Oversized Materials, Box 79*)

5. Abstract B #15, July 1866
6. Abstract B #15, August 1866
7. Abstract B #15, September 1866
8. Abstract B #15, November, 1866

(*Abstract B #15, February, 1867-- See Oversized Materials, Box 79*)

9. Abstract B #16
10. Abstract B #17
11. Abstract B #18
12. Abstract B #18 1/2
13. Abstract B #20
14. Abstract B #21
15. Abstract B #22, July 1865
16. Abstract B #22, August 1865
17. Abstract B #22, September 1865

BOX 22

1. Abstract B #22, October 1865
2. Abstract B #22, November 1865
3. Abstract B #22, December 1865
4. Abstract B #22, January 1866
5. Abstract B #22, February 1866
6. Abstract B #22, March 1866
7. Abstract B #22, April 1866
8. Abstract B #22, May 1866
9. Abstract B #22, June 1866
10. Abstract B #22, July 1866
11. Abstract B #22, August 1866
12. Abstract B #22, September 1866
13. Abstract B #22, December 1866
14. Abstract B #22, February 1867

15. Abstract B #22, October 1867
16. Abstract Bb #14
17. Abstract Bb #14 1-2

BOX 23

1. Abstract D
(*For Abstract D #24, see Oversized Materials, Box 79, Folder 16*)
2. Abstract D #25, 1863
3. Abstract D #25, 1864
4. Abstract D #25, 1865
5. Abstract D #25, 1866
6. Abstract D #25, 1867
7. Abstract D #25, 1868
8. Abstract E #26, 1863
9. Abstract E #26, 1864
10. Abstract E #26, 1865
11. Abstract E #26, 1866
12. Abstract E #26, 1867
13. Abstract E #26, 1868
14. Abstract E #27, December 1862
15. Abstract E #27, January 1863
16. Abstract E #27, February 1863
17. Abstract E #27, April 1863
18. Abstract E #27, May 1863
19. Abstract E #27, June 1863

BOX 24

1. Abstract E #27, July 1863
2. Abstract E #27, August 1863
3. Abstract E #27, September 1863
4. Abstract E #27, October, 1863
5. Abstract E #27, November 1863
6. Abstract E #27, December 1863
7. Abstract E #27, January 1864
8. Abstract E #27, March 1864
9. Abstract E #27, April 1864
10. Abstract E #27, May 1864
11. Abstract E #27, June 1864
12. Abstract E #27, July 1864
13. Abstract E #27, August 1864
14. Abstract E #27, September 1864
15. Abstract E #27, November 1864
16. Abstract E #27, December 1864

BOX 25

1. Abstract E #27, January 1865
2. Abstract E #27, February 1865
3. Abstract E #27, March 1865
4. Abstract E #27, April 1865
5. Abstract E #27, May 1865
6. Abstract E #27, June 1865
7. Abstract E #27, July 1865
8. Abstract E #27, September 1865
9. Abstract E #27, October 1865
10. Abstract E #27, November 1865
11. Abstract E #27, December 1865
12. Abstract E #27, January 1866
13. Abstract E #27, February 1866
14. Abstract E #27, March 1866
15. Abstract E #27, April 1866 (*See also Oversized Materials Box 79, Folder 17*)
16. Abstract E #27, May 1866
17. Abstract E #27, June 1866
18. Abstract E #27, July 1866
19. Abstract E #27, August 1866
20. Abstract E #27, September 1866
21. Abstract E #27, October 1866
22. Abstract E #27, November 1866
23. Abstract E #27, December 1866

BOX 26

1. Abstract E #27, January 1867
2. Abstract E #27, February 1867
3. Abstract E #27, March 1867
4. Abstract E #27, April 1867
5. Abstract E #27, May 1867
6. Abstract E #27, June 1867
7. Abstract E #27, July 1867
8. Abstract E #27, August 1867
9. Abstract E #27, September 1867
10. Abstract E #27, October 1867
11. Abstract E #27, November 1867
12. Abstract E #27, December 1867
13. Abstract E #27, 1868
14. Abstract F #28
15. Abstract F #29
16. Abstract F #29 1/2
17. Abstract F #30
18. Abstract G #31
19. Abstract G #32
20. Abstract G #33, 1863
21. Abstract G #33, 1864
22. Abstract G #33, 1865
23. Abstract G #33, 1866
24. Abstract G #33, 1867
25. Abstract G #33, 1868
26. Abstract G #34
27. Abstract G #36
28. Abstract H #35

BOX 27

1. Abstract I #37
2. Abstract I #38, 1863
3. Abstract I #38, 1864
4. Abstract I #38, 1865
5. Abstract I #38, 1866
6. Abstract I #38, 1867
7. Abstract I #38, 1868
8. Abstract K #39
9. Abstract K #40, Special Requisitions
10. Abstract L #41, 1863
11. Abstract L #41, 1864
12. Abstract L #41, 1865

13. Abstract L #41, 1866
14. Abstract L #41, 1867
15. Abstract L #42, 1863
16. Abstract L #42, 1864
17. Abstract L #42, 1865
18. Abstract L #42, 1866
19. Abstract L #42, 1867

BOX 28

1. Abstract L #43, 1863
2. Abstract L #43, 1864
3. Abstract L #43, 1865
4. Abstract L #43, 1866
5. Abstract L #43, 1867
6. Abstract L #43, 1868
7. Abstract L #43, 1869
8. Abstract L #44, 1863
9. Abstract L #44, 1864
10. Abstract L #44, 1865
11. Abstract L #44, 1866
12. Abstract L #44, 1867

BOX 29

1. Abstract M #45, 1863
2. Abstract M #45, 1864
3. Abstract M #45, 1865
4. Abstract M #45, 1866
5. Abstract M #45, 1867
6. Abstract M #45, 1868
7. Vouchers to Abstract M, January 1863
8. Vouchers to Abstract M, February 1863
9. Vouchers to Abstract M, March 1863
10. Vouchers to Abstract M, April, 1863
11. Vouchers to Abstract M, May 1863
12. Vouchers to Abstract M, June 1863
13. Vouchers to Abstract M, July 1863
14. Vouchers to Abstract M, August 1863
15. Vouchers to Abstract M, September 1863
16. Vouchers to Abstract M, October 1863
17. Vouchers to Abstract M, November 1863
18. Vouchers to Abstract M, December 1863
19. Vouchers to Abstract M, January 1864
20. Vouchers to Abstract M, February 1864
21. Vouchers to Abstract M, March 1864

22. Vouchers to Abstract M, April 1864
23. Vouchers to Abstract M, May 1864
24. Vouchers to Abstract M, July 1864

BOX 30

1. Vouchers to Abstract M, August 1864
2. Vouchers to Abstract M, September 1864
3. Vouchers to Abstract M, November 1864
4. Vouchers to Abstract M, December 1 - 15, 1864
5. Vouchers to Abstract M, December 16 - 31, 1864

BOX 31

1. Vouchers to Abstract M, January 1 - 15, 1865
2. Vouchers to Abstract M, January 16 - 31, 1865
3. Vouchers to Abstract M, March 1865
4. Vouchers to Abstract M, April 1865
5. Vouchers to Abstract M, May 1865
6. Vouchers to Abstract M, June 1865
7. Vouchers to Abstract M, July 1865
8. Vouchers to Abstract M, September 1865
9. Vouchers to Abstract M, October 1865
10. Vouchers to Abstract M, November 1865
11. Vouchers to Abstract M, December 1865

BOX 32

1. Vouchers to Abstract M, January 1866
2. Vouchers to Abstract M, February 1866
3. Vouchers to Abstract M, March 1866
4. Vouchers to Abstract M, April 1866
5. Vouchers to Abstract M, May 1866
6. Vouchers to Abstract M, June 1866
7. Vouchers to Abstract M, July 1866
8. Vouchers to Abstract M, August 1866
9. Vouchers to Abstract M, September 1866
10. Vouchers to Abstract M, October 1866
11. Vouchers to Abstract M, November 1866
12. Vouchers to Abstract M, December 1866
13. Vouchers to Abstract M, January 1867
14. Vouchers to Abstract M, February 1867
15. Vouchers to Abstract M, April 1867
16. Vouchers to Abstract M, May 1867
17. Vouchers to Abstract M, June 1867
18. Vouchers to Abstract M, July 1867
19. Vouchers to Abstract M, August 1867

20. Vouchers to Abstract M, September 1867
21. Vouchers to Abstract M, October 1867
22. Vouchers to Abstract M, November 1867
23. Vouchers to Abstract M, February 1868
24. Vouchers to Abstract M, August 1868
25. Abstract N #45, 1863
26. Abstract N #45, 1864
27. Abstract N #45, 1865
28. Abstract N #45, 1866
29. Abstract N #45, 1867
30. Abstract N #45, 1868
31. Vouchers to Abstract N #45, 1863
32. Vouchers to Abstract N #45, 1864
33. Vouchers to Abstract N #45, 1865
34. Vouchers to Abstract N #45, 1866
35. Vouchers to Abstract N #45, 1867
36. Vouchers to Abstract N #45, 1868
37. Abstract S

BOX 33

1. Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage (C.C.& G.E).--Abstract of C.C.& G.E. Transferred
2. C.C.& G.E.--Abstract of Clothing Sold to Employees
3. C.C.& G.E.--Abstract of Clothing Sold to Officers
4. C.C.& G.E.--Invoice of C.C.& G.E. Transferred (*includes THS 890*)
5. C.C.& G.E.--List of C.C.& G.E. Expended
6. C.C.& G.E.--List of C.C.& G.E. Received
7. C.C.& G.E.--List of C.C.& G.E. Shipped
8. C.C.& G.E.--List of C.C.& G.E. Transferred
9. C.C.& G.E.--Receipts--C.C.& G.E. Sold to Officers
10. Court Records-- Affidavits
11. Court Records-- Articles of Agreement
12. Court Records-- Decrees
13. Court Records-- Power of Attorney
14. Court Records-- Receivers Bond
15. Abstract of Contingencies
16. Abstract of Expenditures #9-A
17. Abstract of Extra Issues
18. Abstract of Issues to Employees
19. Abstract of Issues to Hospital
20. Abstract of Issues to Troops
21. Abstract of Issues to Volunteers
22. Abstract of Materials #10-C
23. Abstract of Provisions Sold to Officers

24. Abstract of Purchases
25. Abstract of Sales of Public Property
26. Abstract of Transportation Orders

BOX 34

1. Advertisement--Dickersons Portable Forge
2. Annual Report of Public Monies
3. Articles Received--L & N Railroad
4. Assessment of Dead Men's Clothes
5. Audit Findings--Outstanding Differences
6. Audit Findings--Statement of Differences
7. Bids--Ammunition Boxes
8. Bids--Wood for Fuel
9. Bill of Sale--Exception to Account Current, October 1865
10. Bills for Advertising
11. Bills of Lading
12. Bills of Lading--Adams Express Company Book
13. Bills and Receipts
14. Board of Appraisement Proceedings
15. Board of Assessment of Rents
16. Board of Survey General Order, 1865
17. Board of Survey Proceedings
18. Board of Survey Reports

BOX 35

1. Cemeteries--Proposals and Contracts (*See also Oversized Materials Box [folder] 80*)
2. Cemetery--Knoxville, Tennessee Burial Lists
3. Cemetery--Stevenson, Alabama Burial List
4. Certificate of Money Paid--Internal Revenue Tax
5. Circular Letter--R.A. Alston, 1865
6. Condemned Quartermaster Stores
7. Consolidated Provision Returns
8. Consolidated Report of Transportation
9. Daily Report of Quartermaster Stores
10. Estimate of Funds
11. Estimate of Stores Required
12. Invoice--Commissary Property Transferred
13. Invoice--Public Property
14. Invoice--Stationary Stores Shipped
15. Invoice--Stores Turned Over
16. Invoice--Subsistence Funds
17. Invoice--Subsistence Stores
18. License--Internal Revenue Service Claim Agent
19. List--Purchases with Receipts--October, 1864

20. List--Stores on Hand, 1865
21. List--Stores on Hand (Chattanooga), 1866
22. List--Vouchers Received
23. List--Vouchers Transferred
24. Loyalty Vouchers
25. Map--Chattanooga and Vicinity Ca. 1867 (*See Also Box [folder] 80*)
26. Pay Authorizations
27. Property Returns
28. Quarterly Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores

BOX 36

1. Ration Returns
2. Receipts--Bills of Lading
3. Receipts--Commissary Property
4. Receipts--Internal Revenue Tax on Salaries
5. Receipts--Inventory of Printing Office
6. Receipts for Issues
7. Receipts--Sustenance Stores
8. Report Acknowledgement
9. Report--Cemetery Expenses, Chattanooga
10. Report--Employees Hired at Knoxville
11. Report-- Employees Discharged
12. Report--Men's Time at Knoxville
13. Report--Money Collected- Water Tax
14. Report--Officers and Enlisted Men at Knoxville
15. Report--Purchases at Knoxville
16. Report--Subsistence Stores
17. Report--Transportation Issued, 1866
18. Requisition for Ordnance Stores
19. Requisition for Subsistence Stores
20. Requisitions
21. Return of Commissary Property
22. Return of internal Revenue Tax on Salaries
23. Return of Provisions
24. Statement of Cash Received
25. Statement of Charges on Pay Rolls--Quarterly Report
26. Stores Shipped
27. Telegrams
28. Telegraph Correspondence
29. Telegraph List
30. Transportation Invoice
31. Transportation Orders
32. Transportation Receipt
33. Tobacco Abstract

34. Weekly Forage Report- Instructions
35. Weekly Report of Public Funds
36. Weekly Report of Transportation Furnished to Citizens

BOX 37

1. Transportation Orders 4501- 4600, Sept. 1 - 28, 1865
2. Transportation Orders 4601- 4700, Sept. 28th - Oct. 10th, 1865
3. Transportation Orders 4701- 4800, Oct. 10th - Oct. 20th, 1865
4. Transportation Orders 4801- 4900, Oct. 20th - Oct.28th, 1865
5. Transportation Orders 4901- 4983, Oct. 28th - Nov. 6th 1865
6. Transportation Orders 5001- 5100, July 31st - Aug. 2nd 1865
7. Transportation Orders 5101- 5200, Aug. 2nd - Aug.3d, 1865

BOX 38

1. Transportation Orders 5201- 5300, Aug. 3d - Aug.5th, 1865
2. Transportation Orders 5301- 5400, Aug. 5th - Aug.6th 1865
3. Transportation Orders 5401- 5500, Aug. 6th - Aug.8th, 1865
4. Transportation Orders 5501- 5600, Aug. 8th - Aug.10th, 1865
5. Transportation Orders 5601- 5700, Aug. 10th - Aug.12th, 1865

BOX 39

1. Transportation Orders 5701 - 5800, Aug. 12th - Aug. 14th, 1865
2. Transportation Orders 5901 - 6000, Aug. 14th - Aug.15th, 1865
3. Transportation Orders 15001- 15100, Aug.15th - Aug.16th, 1865
4. Transportation Orders 15101- 15200, Aug.16th - Aug.18th, 1865
5. Transportation Orders 15201- 15300, Aug.17th - Aug. 20th, 1865
6. Transportation Orders 15301- 15400, Aug.20th - Aug.22nd, 1865

BOX 40

1. Transportation Orders 15401- 15500, Aug. 22nd - Aug.24th, 1865
2. Transportation Orders 15701- 15800, Aug. 24th - Aug. 26th, 1865
3. Transportation Orders 15801- 15900, Aug. 26th - Aug. 30th, 1865
4. Transportation Orders 15901- 16000, Aug. 30th - Sept. 9th, 1865
5. Transportation Orders 20401- 20500, Sept. 1st - Sept. 5th, 1865
6. Transportation Orders 20501- 20600, Sept. 5th - Sept. 9th, 1865

BOX 41

1. Transportation Orders 20601- 20700, Sept. 13th, 1865
2. Transportation Orders 20701- 20800, Sept. 14th - Sept.21st, 1865
3. Transportation Orders 12701- 12800, Nov. 6th - Nov. 20th, 1865
4. Transportation Orders 12801- 12900, Nov. 20th - Dec. 6th, 1865
5. Transportation Orders 12901- 13000, Dec. 6th - Dec. 23d, 1865
6. Transportation Orders 66901- 67000, Dec. 23d, 1865 - Jan.11th, 1866
7. Transportation Orders 67001- 67100, Jan.11th - Feb. 12th, 1866

BOX 42

1. Transportation Orders 67101- 67200, Feb. 12th - Mar. 4th, 1866
(67159 through 67200 are blank)
2. Transportation Orders 72901- 76300, April 20th - Oct. 28th, 1866
3. Transportation Orders 73001 - 73100, May 4 - May 28, 1866
4. Transportation Orders 73101- 73200, May 28th - June 6th, 1866
5. Transportation Orders 74001- 74100, June 17th - July 11th, 1866
(Missing 74008 - 74028-- See next folder)
6. Transportation Orders 174009- 174028, June 20th - June 28th, 1866
7. Transportation Orders 75801- 75900, Aug. 17th - Sept. 5th, 1866
8. Transportation Orders 76201- 76287, Oct. 26th - Oct. 28th, 1866
9. Transportation Orders 76301- 76400, Oct. 28th - Nov. 21, 1866

BOX 43

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Lexington, Kentucky, May 13 - Aug. 7, 1862

BOX 44

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Lexington, Kentucky and Clarksville, Tennessee
Aug. 1862 - May 1863

BOX 45

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Clarksville, Tennessee, May, 1863 - May - 1864

BOX 46

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Nashville, Tennessee, May - July, 1864

BOX 47

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, July 3 - Sept. 2, 1864

BOX 48

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Sept. 2 - Nov. 28, 1864

BOX 49

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Nov., 1864 - Feb., 1865

BOX 50

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Feb. - May, 1865

BOX 51

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, May - Sept., 1865

BOX 52

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Sept., 1865 - Feb., 1866

BOX 53

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown, Jul., 1865 - Jan., 1866

BOX 54

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, June - Aug., 1864

BOX 55

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Aug. - Oct., 1864

BOX 56

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Nov. - Dec., 1864

BOX 57

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Dec., 1864 - Feb., 1865

BOX 58

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Feb. - Apr., 1865

BOX 59

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Apr. - June, 1865

BOX 60

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Knoxville, Tennessee, June - Sept., 1865

BOX 61

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Knoxville, Tennessee, Sept. - Dec., 1865

BOX 62

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Knoxville, Tennessee, Dec., 1865 - Feb., 1866

BOX 63

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Mar. - June, 1866

BOX 64

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Chattanooga, Tennessee, June - July, 1866

BOX 65

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Jul. - Nov., 1866

BOX 66

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Nov., 1866 - Apr., 1867

BOX 67

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Apr. - Oct., 1867

BOX 68

1. Letterbook-- W.A. Wainwright, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Sept. - Dec., 1867

BOX 69

1. Letterbook-- S.B. Brown Telegram Book, Nashville, Tennessee May, 1864 - July, 1865

BOX 70

1. Letterbook-- Telegram Book, Jan. 1864 - Jan. 1866

BOX 71

1. Ledgers--Freight Received Book-- Year not given

BOX 72

1. Ledgers--Invoice Book-- S.B. Brown, Aug., 1865 - Feb. 1866

BOX 73

1. Ledgers--Register of Transportation Furnished to Furloughed Soldiers by J.C. Crane and S. B. Brown, Feb. - July, 1864

BOX 74

1. Ledgers--Register of Transportation Furnished To Furloughed Soldiers by S.B. Brown Oct. 1864 - Apr., 1865

BOX 75

1. Ledgers--Account Book, 1873

BOX 76

1. Ledgers--Note Book, Unidentified and undated

BOX 77

1. Ledgers-- Return of Provisions Received, Issued, and Remaining on Hand-- Lt. Charles Allen, Clarksburg, Virginia, May 29, 1861 - Jan. 31, 1862

BOX 78

1. Ledgers-- Form # 2, Report of Persons and Articles Employed and Hired at Chattanooga, Tennessee, W.A. Wainwright, Nov. 1863 - Dec. 1866 (*See also Box 16*)

BOX 79 *OVERSIZED MATERIALS*

1. Abstract AA, Abstract of Purchases:
 July - Dec., 1865
 Jan. - Mar., 1866
 May, 1866
 Feb., 1867
2. Abstract B #15, June 1865
3. Abstract B #15, July 1865
4. Abstract B #15, August 1865
5. Abstract B #15, September 1865
6. Abstract B #15, October 1865
7. Abstract B #15, November 1865
8. Abstract B #15, December 1865
9. Abstract B #15, January 1866
10. Abstract B #15, February 1866
11. Abstract B #15, March 1866
12. Abstract B #15, April 1866
13. Abstract B #15, May 1866
14. Abstract B #15, June 1866
15. Abstract B #15, February 1867
16. Abstract D #24, 1863 - 1868
17. Abstract E #27, April 1866

BOX 80 *OVERSIZED MATERIALS* (Oversized Folder)

1. Drawing- Proposed fence, coffins, headstones for Chattanooga Cemetery
2. “ “ “ (Copy)
3. Drawing- Proposed Designs for Gates and Stone Fence, Chattanooga Cemetery
4. Map- Grounds of National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee.